KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 47. Vol. II.] LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1816. *[Vol. 30.*

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, Jr.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted.

8tf Cincinnati, February 19—

THE
KENTUCKY ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1817,

Is just published and for sale at this Office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

☞ Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

BOOKS LOST.

Debates in the Virginia Convention,
John Adams' Administration, by John Wood.
Proofs against Wilkinson, by Daniel Clarke.
Vth and VIth volumes Swift's Works.
Memoirs of Cumberland.
Two volumes Salmagundi.
IId volume Letters from England.
IIId volume Blackstone—*old edition.*
Jones on Bailment.
Lawes on Pleading.

Those books have been borrowed so long since, that I deem them lost. Those who have them will oblige me by returning them.

DAVID TODD.
October 10. 44

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of SHOES of every kind, suitable for the season—WINES LIQUORS, and GROCERIES of every kind.

I intend going to Philadelphia and Baltimore shortly. All those indebted to me, either by note or book account, are requested to come and settle for no further indulgence can be expected.

WILLIAM ROSS.
Nov. 2. 45–

JOHN POTTER,

No. 16, South Front-street, Philadelphia,

WILL purchase Goods at Auction for Kentucky Merchants, for 2 1-2 per cent, and will warrant them cheaper than they can buy. Money, or good drafts must be remitted. Reference to ELISHA WARFIELD, Esq. Lexington.

43-10†* October 21.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sold out his stock of goods requests all who are indebted to him, to call and make payment. As he cannot go to the eastward for a supply of NEW GOODS before January, he intends in the interim, devoting his attention to the STEAM MILL, on Water-street, which he has rented of Mr Sanders, where he will give the highest price in cash for WHEAT, CORN, and BUCK WHEAT. Orders for flour left at Col. Morrison's office, or at the mill, will be duly attended to by AND. STAINTON.

Lexington, Oct. 22. 44—tf

BROWN SUGAR.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS, has just received a large supply of

Excellent Brown Sugar,

which he will sell low, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at his commission house, on main street.

☞ He will give sixty-two and a half cents per bushel, for merchantable FLAX-SEED.

Nov. 5. 45-tf

BOOTS and SHOES.

HAY and WHITMARSH have for sale a large and general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, *wholesale or retail*

Measures will be taken for any kind of Shoes as usual.

October 28 44–8

NOTICE,

TO all whom it may concern, That I shall apply to the court to be held for the county of Gallatin, on the second Monday in February next, for an order to establish a town on my land, lying in M'Caulls' Bottom, on the Ohio river, and about eight miles above the mouth of Kentucky river—agreeably to an act of assembly in such case made and provided

SAMUEL SANDERS
October 14th, 1816. 44–2m 3m

Soap and Candle Factory.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in cash the ensuing fall and winter for

Tallow, Hogs's Lard and Kitchen Grease,

At his Soap and Candle Manufactory on Market street, opposite the south east end of the Transylvania University, where merchants and others may be supplied with Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

THOMAS TIBBATS.
August 5th, 1816. 32

To my Friends and the Public in general

JOHN MARSH has again commenced the SPINNING BUSINESS. He has in his employment workmen of the best kind.—Cotton Yarn for sale of the best quality, and as cheap as any in the western country. I also wish to inform the public that I have ready for sale, one SPINNING THROSTLE of 108 spindles, with all the necessary preparation machinery; and will have finished by the first of January, 1807, too more machines of the same amount. Those persons wishing to purchase Machinery, can also be accommodated with a first rate workman to superintend their business. 42– October 14.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be Conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1816.—37-t

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street: this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.

One third of the purchase money will be required in hand—on the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years. The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to

WILLIAM MACBEAN, or
JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.
June 20, 1816. 26-tf

GEORGE SHANNON,

Attorney at Law,

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.

9–tf February 25, 1816.

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh.

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz. From the superior conveniencies of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

Weaving.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has removed to one of widow Russell's houses in Jefferson-Street, where he continues to carry on the weaving of Broad Damask and Diaper figured Carpets, Counterpanes, Double Coverlids, Burdye, Huckaback, Satinets, &c. &c.

36tf GEORGE THOMSON.

IRONSIDES TAVERN.

THE subscriber having taken the above establishment, hopes by his attention to merit a continuation of the support that has been so liberally given to the house, particularly by travellers. JABEZ VIGUS.

August 5, 1816. 33—

Dancing School.

JOHN DARRAC, (Professor of Dancing,)

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that his DANCING SCHOOL will be opened on Friday the 18th of October, at Mr. Cornelius Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main-street, where he proposes to teach the art of Dancing in all its various branches, with a variety of new and fashionable COTILLIONS.

Persons desirous of being instructed are requested to apply at Mr. Girou's Confectionary Store, Mill-street, or to John Darrac at Mr. Wicklif's tavern.

An Evening School will be opened for a limited number of young gentlemen on an immediate application—his time would not permit him otherwise to attend.

Regular PRACTISING BALLS will be established as soon as his pupils are sufficiently instructed.

October 7. 41

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of FRY & CARSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and pay their respective balances; and those having demands against them, to bring forward their accounts for settlement.

JOHN FRY,
W. CARSON.
August 1, 1816. 34–

☞ The business of the above concern will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber.

JOHN FRY.

LEXINGTON MANUFACTORY

THE Proprietors of this Extensive establishment are happy in announcing to the public that their Buildings are completed and their Machinery in full operation.

They are ready to receive orders for all kinds and qualities of BROAD CLOTHS, CASIMERES, PLAINS, FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS & NEGRO CLOTHS; also FELTINGS for papermakers, BILLIARD CLOTHS &c.—Also every description of PRINTING, WRAPPING and WRITING PAPER, PASTE BOARDS, FULLERS BOARDS, SHEATHING PAPER, &c. Also, RECORD PAPER, and BLANK PAPER of superior quality of any description or to imitate any colour and quality at short notice.

Having spared no labour or expense in procuring the best Machinery and Workmen in this country and from Europe, the proprietors are confident that every article of their manufacture shall be equal in quality to any imported from Europe or manufactured in the United States.

In consequence of their having on hand a large stock of wool, the proprietors do not wish to receive more at present, but will want all they can obtain in a few months, for which they will give the highest prices paid in any part of America. They will however at all times exchange the goods of their Manufactory for Wool or Rags. Persons desirous of selling stock or purchasing, or ordering goods, will please apply at said factory, or to J. C. & M. D. RICHARDSON, or J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

August 27, 1816. 36

CARDING & FULLING

[At Royle's Factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington.]

Wool carded at 6d. per pound.

Also, Fulling and finishing Cloths, Linseys, &c. in the best manner, at all times, having water the year round.

For Sale.

A quantity of very strong coarse Sattinets, very suitable for Negroes clothing, and some Woolens.

THOMAS ROYLE.
August 15, 1816. 34-tf

A STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED, (supposed to be rode away by some negroes) on Tuesday evening the 27th of August, a SORREL HORSE, about 15 1-2 hands high and about 9 years old; one of the fore feet and both hind feet white; a tuft of white hair near the bottom of the mane, and what is very conspicuous and remarkable, his shoulders are marked all round with the collar, and his breast with the breast belt having been much galled by being worked in the horse-walk of my factory. Any person finding and bringing said horse to me, will be generously rewarded. JOHN JONES.

Cotton Factory, Water-street,
Lexington, Sept. 2. 36-tf

SUGARS, QUEENSWARE, WINES, &c.

The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of their Barge SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the following GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very moderate advance, viz.

80 hhds. bright New Orleans Sugar
25 quarter casks London Particular Wine
50 boxes Medoc Claret
50 ditto St. Julian ditto
5 pipes real Port Wine
20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)
20 ditto Champaigne ditto ditto
10 pipes real Coniac Brandy,
20 boxes Martinique & Amsterdam Cordials
10 kegs Orange Juice
13 barrels Molasses
10 boxes Olive and Sallad Oil,
12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives
20 barrels Mackerel, No. 1
50 kegs superior Scotch Herrings
50 kegs Pickled Salmon
5 barrel Almonds
50 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins,
60 do do Prunes
7 boxes Parmezan Cheese,
35 do Spanish Segars
12 hampers Porter Bottles
50 bags Corks (500 each)
50 barrels Rosin,
100 crates Queensware,
2 do Glazed Coffee Pots,
3 tons Logwood

BY THE BARGE CINCINNATI,

13 hhds. New Orleans Sugar.

BY THE BARGE SALLY,

1026 bars well assorted Russia Iron,

AND JUST ARRIVED BY THE STEAM-BOAT ÆTNA,

100 dozen Claret (long Velvet Cork) which will be sold at 10½ dollars per dozen, including all charges.

IN STORE,

50 crates Queensware
50 bags
30 barrels & 10 hhds. } first quality Green Coffee
30 boxes Tin & a quantity of Green Coperas
Pittsburgh Glass, assorted
Also, a small invoice containing a general assortment of Hardware
A few casks Gun and Musket Flints

Together with several other articles which will be sold by the package on the lowest terms.

J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.
May 8th, 1816. 20

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.
April 8, 1816. 15-tf

CASH WILL BE GIVEN
FOR
Wheat and Shelled Corn,

On delivery at the Stone-mill, Water-street, by AND. STAINTON.

Sept. 29. 40—

FOR SALE,

ON a long credit, by giving bond and approved security, an

Elegant New Carriage.

Apply to THOMAS T. TODD, Lexington, or JOHN TODD, near Walnut-Hill. 40–

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 1, 1816

John Norton,
DRUGGIST,

[Opposite the Insurance Bank, Main st. Lexington]

HAS received an extensive assortment of Fresh Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumes, Pocket and Key Instruments, Scarificators, Spring and Crown Lancets, Scales and Weights, &c. Physicians, Merchants and the public, will be supplied on the lowest terms, wholesale or retail. He has on hand 2000lb. Stone Ochre, which he will sell low for cash.

August 17, 1816. 34—

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10–

The Coach Making Business,

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, dated Sept. 7, to a gentleman in this city

"Two days ago, at an early hour, H. M. brig Heron, of 18 guns, arrived here from Algiers, and soon after Lord Exmouth's flag-captain landed from her, bearing despatches. He set out in an hour for London. As I am on terms of intimacy with the British acting consul, the following particulars were communicated to me soon after with an injunction not to divulge them until yesterday morning.

"Lord Exmouth, in the Queen Charlotte, three decker, and his whole squadron, appeared off Algiers, on the 27th August, and as he had a plan of all their forts and fortifications, every vessel in the squadron had its station assigned, prior to its approaching the city. The orders were that every vessel should run in as close to the batteries as possible, allowing a foot or two of water more than their draft, and there anchor. The flag ship Queen Charlotte anchored within about twenty yards of one of the strongest batteries, to the great astonishment of the Algerines. The Impregnable, also a three decker, anchored about a similar distance before another very strong battery. The other vessels took their stations as before arranged, and immediately opened a most terrible and destructive fire. Lord Exmouth, previous to firing, observing that a number of persons to the amount of about three thousand, apparently come down from the country, and were mere spectators, being unarmed, *waved* to them to retire, as they were within reach of his guns. His humane intentions were not attended to, and as he could not delay the attack, he opened his batteries, and his first broadside killed and wounded *four hundred and upwards* of these poor wretches. Soon after a party landed, and carried the batteries which commands the town, by storm.

"The fire continued on both sides, without intermission, for nine hours and a half—it was then near midnight, when the Algerine batteries were completely silenced. Lord Exmouth's squadron immediately ceased firing. It may appear astonishing, though nevertheless true, that the ammunition on board most of the vessels was completely exhausted. What with the firing and the congreve rockets, the sight was awfully grand—the darkness of the night rendered the scene more so.

"The Algerine loss is computed at seven thousand, and that of the British, in killed and wounded at nine hundred, the principal part killed—not by cannon shot, but musket balls. The squadron scarcely suffered in their hulls or rigging. Lord Exmouth's ships sustained a loss of killed and wounded, rising four hundred men—The Impregnable alone suffered very much—Three captains of men of war were killed—their names I have not learnt. The Dutch squadron lost only 16 men killed, and 24 wounded. Lord Exmouth was wounded in the arm.

"The whole of the Algerine squadron are said to be burnt; and their batteries are totally destroyed. A small part of the town has been injured.

"Yesterday morning another man of war brig arrived with despatches from Lord Exmouth, for their minister, Mr. Wellesley, to the court of Spain. A messenger was immediately sent off with them to Madrid.

"The following is a copy of a notice sent to all the commanders of the squadron. It is an extract of the treaty made with the Dey. As a favor, I obtained a copy of it.

"The Commander in Chief is happy to inform the fleet of the final termination of their strenuous exertions, by the signature of Peace, confirmed under a salute of 21 guns, on the following conditions, dictated by the Prince Regent.

"1. The abolition forever of christian slavery.

"2. The delivery to my flag of all slaves in the dominions of the Dey, of whatever nation they belong, by noon to-morrow.

"3. To deliver to my flag all money received by them for the redemption of slaves, since the commencement of this year, by noon to-morrow.

"4th. Reparation has been made to the British Consul, for all the losses he has sustained in consequence of his confinement.

"5th. The Dey has made a public apology, in presence of his ministers and officers, and begged pardon of the Consul, in terms dictated by the captain of the Queen Charlotte.

(Signed) "EXMOUTH.

"Algiers, 28th Aug. 1816."

"The last article must humble the Dey not a little. He is at last brought to his bearings.

"The man of war brig Heron, which arrived two days ago, proceeded immediately for Genoa, having on board the money returned by the Dey, for the ransom of the Genoese, &c. The squadron under Lord Exmouth, are now supposed to be at Mahon. They were to sail on the 2d inst. from Algiers for that port."

Postscript.—The editors of the Gazette are indebted to captain Center, for a London paper of the 16th ult. which contains the subsequent official details:

Lord Exmouth's Victory.—We have, to-day, the high gratification of announcing, by an Extraordinary Gazette, published last night, the arrival of the despatches of Lord Exmouth, which communicate the result of his Lordship's operations before Algiers.

Captain Brisbane, with the despatches arrived at the Admiralty on Saturday night.

It appears that Lord Exmouth, after encountering some opposition from the adverse elements, placed himself before Algiers, by day break on the 27th of last month; and that the irresistible gallantry of his fleet soon brought the ruffian enemy to terms.

In the attainment of the important object of his expedition, we have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and men, but this we must consider a "partial evil, for universal good."

The British Consul was happily restored in safety; and it is not an uninteresting circumstance, that his wife and daughter were brought away in the disguise of midshipmen. A child of the consul unconciously betrayed its intended escape in a basket, by its cries. It was, however, sent off next morning by the Dey, who, it appears, was disposed to make a virtue of necessity.

The loss of the enemy is between 6 and 7000 men, besides the destruction of his implements of piracy, his vessels.

Memorandum of the destruction in the Mole of Algiers, in the attack of the 27th August, 1816.

Four large frigates of 44 guns; 5 large corvettes, from 24 to 30; all the gun and mortar boats, except 7; 30 destroyed; several merchant brigs and schooners; a great number of small vessels of various descriptions; all the pontoons, lighters, &c.; store houses and arsenal, with all the timber and various marine articles, destroyed in part; a great many gun carriages, mortar beds, casks, and ships' stores of all descriptions. EXMOUTH.

His Majesty's ship Queen Charlotte,
Algiers Bay, August 28, 1816.

SIR—For your atrocities at Bona on defenceless christians, and your unbecoming disregard to the demands I made yesterday, in the name of the Prince Regent of England, the fleet under my orders have given you a signal chastisement, by the total destruction of your navy, store houses, and arsenal, with half your batteries.

As England does not war for the destruction of cities, I am unwilling to visit your personal cruelties upon the inoffensive inhabitants of the country, and I therefore offer you the same terms of peace which I conveyed to you yesterday in my Sovereign's name; without the acceptance of these terms, you can have no peace with England.

If you receive this offer as you ought, you will fire three guns; and I shall consider your not making this signal as a refusal, and shall renew my operations at my own convenience.

I offer you the above terms, provided neither the British Consul, nor the officers and men so wickedly seized by you from the boats of a British ship of war, have met with any cruel treatment, or any of the Christian slaves in your power; and I repeat my demand, that the consul, and officers and men, may be sent off to me, conformable to ancient treaties.

I have, &c. EXMOUTH.

To His R. H. the Dey of Algiers.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Sept. 1, 1816.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you, for your Lordship's information, that I have sent captain Brisbane, with my duplicate despatches, as I am afraid that Admiral Milne, in the Leander, who has charge of the originals, may experience a long voyage, the wind having set in to the westward, a few hours after he sailed.

Captain Brisbane, to whom I feel greatly indebted for his exertions, and the able assistance I have received from him throughout the whole of this service, will be able to inform their Lordships upon all points that I have omitted.

Admiral Sir Charles Penrose arrived too late to take his share in the attack upon Algiers, which I lament, as much on his account as my own; his services would have been desirable in every respect.

"I have the satisfaction to state, that all the slaves in the city of Algiers, and immediately in its vicinity, are embarked—as also 357,000 dollars for Naples, and 25,500 for Sardinia. The treaties will be signed to-morrow, and I hope to be able to sail in a day or two.

The Minden has sailed for Gibraltar to be refitted, and will proceed from thence to her ultimate destination.

The Albion will be refitted at Gibraltar for the reception of Sir Charles Penrose's flag. The Glasgow I shall be obliged to bring home with me.

I have the honor, &c EXMOUTH.

To John W. Croker, Esq. Admiralty.

THE HOLY LEAGUE.

It is insisted that Madame de Krudener, a fanatical woman, who went preaching through France, and is now preaching through Germany, is the author of the Holy League; and that her sole influence with Alexander brought it about.—We copy this singular article for amusement—*N. Y. Col.*

"*Basle, August* 16.

"Several petty states have given importance to the preachings of Madame de Krudener, by prohibiting them, and by employing the public force to disperse the numerous auditors attracted by them. Some German papers have not failed to make of them an object of political conjecture: they have even said, in positive terms, that Madame de Krudener was the missionary of a political sect. Nothing is more false. This lady has often been placed in the highest circles, so as to be able to satisfy the most exalted ambition, if she had possessed it. But, sincerely devoted to her pious meditations, she has never endeavoured to exercise any influence over the counsels of monarchs, who, charmed by her wit, delighted in frequenting her assemblies. It cannot be denied that, without thinking of it, she gave rise to that celebrated compact called the *Christian and Fraternal Alliance*, to which all the kings in Europe have become contracting parties.

"It was not by flattering sovereigns—it was on the contrary, by addressing to them the severest sermons that she gave the first idea of that Holy Alliance. She never ceased to represent the usurpation and victories of Bonaparte as a punishment which Providence inflicted on the ancient dynasties of Europe, for having suffered themselves to be drawn into wars of ambition and politics. Madame Krudener has again exercised her moral and religious influence in an astonishing manner upon the personal affections of a great sovereign. This prince, who in many respects resembles Henry IV and Louis XIV has found a Gabrielle, a Lavalliere:—Madame de Krudener, by her sermons, was able to extinguish in two hearts the warmest passion, and, more extraordinary still, to replace love by virtuous friendship. After this moral miracle, it would not be difficult for Madame Krudener to create herself an empire in a powerful court: but she preferred traversing in bad weather, in rainy seasons, the mountains of Switzerland and Suabia, preaching evangelical morality to a crowd of persons whom curiosity had made her followers, but who do not by any means form a new sect."

PUBLIC MEETING IN ENGLAND.

In yesterday's Gazette we glanced at the speeches in the Common Hall, London, on the 21st of August. We regret that we have no room for the whole of them. None of the speakers, however, were as violent as Mr. Flower, who was for blowing out the brains of every man in favour of foreign subsidies.

He mentioned in his speech, in order to shew the distress of Ireland, that in Cork alone 8000 poor families were daily supplied by the soup shops.

Mr. Flower could not conceive how the late war, with its taxes, and burthens, was to secure to the British nation 'the blessed comforts of their holy religion!' (a laugh.)

In Staffordshire, he said, the people were prevented from going to any place of worship, because they had not garments to cover their nakedness and thus were the blessed comforts of life secured by the war! (hear, hear.)

We had, said he improperly forced the Bourbons on the people of France. He was no friend to Bonaparte, nor to the tyranny which he frequently exercised. Tyranny, said he, in the shape of king-craft or priest-craft was odious to him. He liked Bonaparte for one thing; he was a uniform friend to religious liberty!

Before Mr. Flower had concluded his speech, considerable impatience was manifested, which induced him to change the subject, and glance to the remedies for their existing distresses—and first, he would get rid of sinecures and useless pensions, and make these nothing-to-do-gentlemen disgorge their ill earned gains. (a laugh)

Here Mr. F's voice began to fail him, and the audience became tired of his speech.

Mr. Thompson rose, and contributed his mite towards the relief of his countrymen, by delivering a speech! He would, he said, rather have suffered his right hand to be cut off, than to have shown so little regard for the liberties of the country, as had been by some gentlemen he could name.

Mr. Thompson was averse to the word honorable being applied to the House of Commons: because their acts were not honorable. Government was to blame for all the distress of the country. Ministers did not care on whom the vengeance of the country fell, whether on merchants or manufacturers, provided they escaped.

The late meeting at the London Tavern, he said, had been attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a number of those who robbed and plundered the state.

They subscribed, to be sure, but what did they give? As for the Royal Queen, who, as they all know, was as rich as a Jew, (laugh) gave 300l. If she had acted like a Queen, she would have given 300,000l. Mr. Wilberforce 50l. with a flood of tears. (Laugh.) The Archbishop, whose See was worth 20,000l. a year, gave his presence (to intimidate the meeting) and 100l. From these subscriptions, it would appear that they did not believe in the distresses of the country, or that they did not care about it.

The twenty-five years war against the liberties of mankind, had produced the present distresses. To remedy this evil, he would have the twenty-four bishops, the sinecurists, &c. give up their plunder, for which they do nothing, and for which they desire nothing. This would go far towards paying the national debt. He would take the Droits of Admiralty—He would abolish the standing army at home, and entrust the safety of the country to volunteers, or a proper constitutional force—He would call on John Bowles, who, as a Dutch commissioner, had kept back 70,000l. He would call upon the people to cast down the monument of Pitt, (applause and hisses) and demand a constitutional Parliament. Seats, he said, had been bought and sold in Parliament, like stalls in Smithfield market.

Mr. Hunt then came forward amidst hisses and applauses. He said he did not rise to show his oratory, but to tell the truth, whether palatable or not—The country was in unparalleled distress, and the evil could not be remedied by quacks; but as a true physician, he would tell them the only remedy was, relief from excessive taxation.—(Applause.) As to the meeting at the London Tavern, what had been done? George Ross (a laugh) had given what? What had the Princes and Princesses, the Bishops &c. given? Not a farthing on the pound of their income. The whole subscription amounted to 33,000l: 6000l. less than the annual income of the Marquis of Camden! After Mr. H. concluded his speech, the resolutions were carried; and at his request, a resolution was passed, ordering them to be published in all the London papers.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

We some days ago had occasion to notice, that Com. Bowles, in the Amphion frigate, carried out instructions to remonstrate against the projected descent of the Brazil troops on the territory of La Plata, but we expressed our dread of his arriving too late, after so long a detention at Portsmouth. He, however, arrived four days after the expedition had sailed, and immediately a cutter was sent after it, and the result was, that all the troops, baggage, cannon, stores, &c. were landed in the island of St. Catharine's, the troops put into barracks, and the stores lodged in Magazines. The hired neutral transports were paid off, so that the threatened invasion of the Eastern side of La Plata is at an end for the present.

FROM CHINA.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.

Two ships in the China trade, lately arrived at Gottenburgh, have brought very interesting accounts in relation to Eastern Asia and its commerce. The disputes which reigned between the English factory at Macao, and the viceroy at Canton, are well known. These have been completely adjusted by the skilful conduct of Sir George Staunton; and the Chinese are now more yielding than ever towards the English, because they stand in need of their services to protect their coast against pirates, whose principal nest is the Ladrone Islands, and are become so daring, that they once had it in contemplation to attack Macao itself. These sea robbers, are in intimate connection with the insurgents in the northern provinces of the Chinese empire; they supply all their wants from these provinces, and have there their lurking places and little ports; in fine, they keep up a communication between the southern and northern provinces, where a spirit of insurrection has here and there shown itself. The Chinese marine is too week and helpless to oppose them; they could alone be chastised by English ships of war: but they every year extend their system; they increase the number of their vessels of war, build better ones & make such progress in navigation, that they threaten in no long time to become masters of those seas. The English who once monopolized the trade to China, have for some time past found a formidable rival in the North-Americans—the latter in their peculiarly well built ships, make the voyages both out and home much quicker, and can thus afford to sell Chinesse produce much cheaper in the European markets. The Americans bring chiefly peltry from the northwest Coast of America to China, and exchange it for China produce, so that they are not under the necessity of paying for every thing with specie, brought from Europe or South America.

Since the restored continental and maritime peace of Europe, other nations begin again to visit China; The Dutch, the Swedes, and the Danes, have fitted out many Chinamen.

Another new trading power, which for some time has been in communication with China, must not here be overlooked; it is Australasia. The king of Owyhee (where Cook lost his life) a very enterprising man, has brought all the Sandwich Islands under his dominions; the English have introduced their manners and language and a considerable number of English and American sailors have entered his service with peculiar advantages. He purchased some ships from the Americans, and after their model has built others at Owyhee; he is now actually employed in forming a small navy. With his merchant ships he drives a profitable trade to China, by bringing peltry from Codisk and Juakao, and receiving Chinese produce in return. By means of this intercourse, for which this insular empire is so favorably situated, as well as the frequent visits of English and American ships, a wonderful change has taken place in the Sandwich Isles.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

A letter from Cadiz, communicates the death of the celebrated, but unfortunate Gen. Miranda, who has at length fallen a victim to Spanish barbarity, after an imprisonment of nearly four years, in a horrible dungeon, in violation of a most solemn capitulation. Revenge pursued him even beyond the grave. The monks would not allow his faithful attendant to give him any funeral rites, but carried off the body on the miserable matrass and truckle bed on which he expired, and committed all his raiment, and every thing that belonged to him, to the flames.

[A gentleman, recently from Cadiz, informs, that Miranda died on the 16th of June; but that the circumstance has been kept a secret by the government, until very lately.]

Royal Divorce.—The reported intention to dissolve, by due legal forms, certain matrimonial ties which have long been deemed burdensome, has for some time been occupying much of the public attention; and a pamphlet has just appeared upon the subject, entitled, '*The Attempt to divorce the Princess of Wales impartially considered.*' The author thus commences his work:—'There is now no manner of doubt that an attempt will be made next session of Parliament to dissolve the marriage between the prince Regent and the Princess, in order to enable his royal highness to marry again, and to afford him a chance of having a male heir to the crown.'

SAVANNAH, Oct. 24.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this country, dated Curacoa, Sept. 26.

"We have just been favored with accounts from Barcelona. The insurgents, headed by Piar, Monaga and Marino, have taken that place. The troops in the neighborhood of Barcelona were commanded by Gen. Lopez, who suffered considerably. After Gen. L. was defeated he sen, one of his aids to communicate the result to the Governor, and suggest to him an immediate evacuation of the town.

"The Governor issued his proclamation permitting all the inhabitants to seek protection in flight. They embarked forthwith for Cumana.

"Gen. Lopez proceeded to form a junction with Gen. Morales, who was about four leagues from Cumana. If he succeeds in uniting his forces, victory will be on their sides."

EPIGRAM.

Two travellers at a tavern stops,
The morn to break their fast;
And, Yankee fashion, ere they went,
Their names and rank were ask'd,
Mine hostess scarce had whimper'd out;
"I'm sure you'd like the coffee, sirs,
When in her ear was whisper'd low;
"They are *deranged* officers.
And heard them crack their jokes;
Unmov'd she sat in trembling awe,
But, gone, she said she never saw
Such *civil Crazy* folks.

SPURIOUS MONEY.

A rogue attempting to pass a depreciated bill, and having it questioned, answered in the old phrase "'tis as good as the bank."

"*All the wealth!*" It has often been said by the federal editors that their party not only possessed "all the talent" and "all the religion," but "all the wealth" of the community. As a proof of their immense wealth, we notice the fact that STEPHEN GIRARD, a *democratic* merchant of Philadelphia, subscribed upwards of THREE MILLIONS of dollars to the Bank of the United States, more than "all the" *federalists* of New-York, or Boston.

N. H. Patriot.

FROM THE ARGUS.

TO THE SENATORS OF KENTUCKY.

NO. II.

GENTLEMEN—In my last I endeavored to impress upon your minds the importance of the power vested in you by the constitution, the necessity of guarding it with vigilance and exercising it with promptness and independence, shall now proceed to point out the reason, why the appointment of *John Pope* by the acting governor, imperiously demands of you the decisive exercise of your privilege. As through ignorance of public sentiment or a disposition to brave it, our chief magistrate has set the will of the people at defiance, he must expect some degree of severity in the progress of remarks.

The first objection to the appointment of Mr. Pope to this office, is his *unpopularity*. I shall readily admit that this is no objection to Mr. Pope as a man, any further than it presupposes a cause for such unpopularity. But in matters of government, where every thing is controlled by public opinion, where the usefulness of an officer depends on the confidence which the people have in his political integrity, no talents, no honesty, no purity of character, should elevate a man in whom the people cannot confide. To the honest and upright individual this may seem hard, but it is nevertheless correct. Had we an arch angel for a governor, and we only fancied that he had a cloven foot, should we not treat him as a devil, and would he be of any more service to us than Satan himself? This consideration alone ought to have prevented the appointment of Mr. Pope, and is a sufficient reason why you should refuse to sanction it.—Our officers of state should "not only be chaste, but unsuspected." Surely if the acting governor could without compunction appoint an unpopular man, and the delicacy of *Mr. Pope* could not prevent his acceptance against the known wishes of his fellow-citizens, you ought not to feel any hesitation in complying with the desire of the people, however much you may wound the sensibility of these two gentlemen. If they suffer, it is their own fault. They have rashly thrown themselves upon the dagger's point, and let their blood be upon their own heads.

An appointment of this character would be pardonable, were there no other persons who could unite talents and experience with the confidence of the people. But this was not the fact. Our state affords many individuals whose political course has been unexceptionable, and whose qualifications for that office are at least equal to those of Mr. Pope. We never heard any one doubt the integrity or capacity of *Col. Todd*, the choice of Gov. Madison. Yet he, with whom the people were satisfied, was *dismissed*, and a shade of distrust thrown upon him, to make room for the idol, the champion, the only hope of that class of politicians which the people of Kentucky abhor. The removal of *Col Todd*, however, would not have excited so general a burst of indignation, had his place been supplied by one whom the people consider their friend. Many such stood ready to accept the appointment; but, I believe, it was offered to nobody but *Mr. Pope*.

Thus this deed of our acting governor, does not receive a shadow of excuse from the circumstances which attended it; but is rather aggravated in enormity by the useless mortification given to the feelings of *Col. Todd*, and the failure even to *attempt* procuring some other man to fill the office more acceptable to the people. Will you respect the feelings of a governor, who has no respect for those of his fellow citizens? Will you respect the feelings of a secretary, who mounts to power on the mortification of another, and setting at defiance every principle of republicanism, accepts an office against the wishes of his countrymen? No—this consideration will weigh on your minds even less than the dust in the balance. You better know your duty, and better will you do it. Rome lost her liberty when her senate, began to sacrifice duty to fear, and a respect for the feelings of her consuls; yet even Cæsar was a tyrant by the consent of the people. A senate of Kentucky will not then bend so far as to impose on us an officer whom we dislike, merely to please a governor.

Having said this much upon the unpopularity of Mr. Pope, I shall next proceed to shew, that this unpopularity is not without cause.

CATO.

P. S. Not only private accounts, but the newspapers printed in Maysville, Washington, Paris, Georgetown, Glasgow, the Kentucky Gazette, &c. bear witness to the universal unpopularity of the late appointment. I shall observe the progress of public sentiment in confirmation of my argument.

It will shew, that if our chief magistrate has acted under the impression that Mr Pope is a popular man, he has been most woefully deceived.

NO. III.

TO THE SENATORS OF KENTUCKY.

GENTLEMEN,

I now proceed to consider the cause of *Mr. Pope's* unpopularity. In this examination you will perceive the second reason why you ought to refuse the sanction to his appointment.

It has been said by honorable men, that *Mr. Pope* voted against the resolutions introduced into the Kentucky Legislature in the days of John Adams, condemning the measures of the men then in power. The act has not been denied; but an attempt has been made, to justify it on account of an objectionable clause in those resolutions. If that was the case, if Mr. Pope really approved of the resolutions excepting that clause, he owed it to his country, as well as to his own reputation, to have protested with his friends in due form, and had his reasons entered at length on the journals of the assembly as an everlasting memorial of the motives by which he was actuated. The journals are said to have been consumed with the state house: but is there no friend, no solitary individual in this young state, who is ready to step forth and assert the fact, if it had ever been done? No; there is not one, and we are justified in the belief, that no protest was ever entered. His motives then never existed, but in his own breast, and in the airy form of words, which are liable at this distance of time to be forgotten and perverted both by friends and enemies. But one thing is certain—Mr. Pope did vote against those resolutions.

But it is not necessary to our argument to investigate the transactions of those times; for we have instances of political errors, equally striking within the recollection of us all.

If we admit that our public servants, are despotic, that notwithstanding the will of their constituents they may, when once elected, raise prodigious armies, lay enormous taxes, beggar and enslave the country, then is Mr. Pope a correct politician and worthy of your confidence—All this may result, if our senators and representatives were to assume the privilege of acting contrary to the known wishes and instructions of their constituents. Yet *Mr. Pope* has repeatedly done this. In the year 1811 he voted for the renewal of the charter of the United State's bank contrary to positive instructions. Will he plead, that it would have been for the good of the country, and that subsequent events have justified his vote? The admission of such an apology would destroy the right of instruction. Will he say, that he conscientiously believed he was acting for the public good? He well knew the general opinion in Kentucky on that subject. His first duty was to correct it, if erroneous; but if he found that impossible, and felt that he could not conscientiously adopt the general opinion, he ought to have resigned, and let the people choose another, whose opinions are more coincident with their own. Did he do this? No; although he knew his master's will, he determined not to do it; but went daringly forward, until public indignation rose almost to phrenzy. Not only did this man disobey the voice of his constituents, but treated them with a contempt which stung them to the soul and has sunk deep in their memory.

In his speech upon the bank question, he treats with ridicule all that is said in newspapers, court yards, muster-fields, &c. and calls the clamor "out of doors" among the people, "idle and ridiculous." What! is the voice of the people never to reach the ears of those august rulers whom it has created? When we have elevated a fellow-citizen to such an honourable height, and then call upon them to do our will, are we to be spurned with contempt and told that our clamour is "idle and ridiculous?" If in our court yards and muster fields the brawling of demagogues and the influence of whiskey sometimes lead the people astray, it is a subject of sorrow, not of derision—Though their purity may sometimes be stained by these spots, it is there the philanthropist and republicans sees the people in their majesty. In one they train themselves to meet the foes of their independence, the myrmidons of foreign tyranny: in the other they choose servants to direct their energies and guard their liberties, and hurl from the heights of power those who betray their trust or treat their wishes with contempt. *Mr. Pope* has felt the power of this majesty. He has seen, that the clamour which he derided, could strip him of the insignia of office and turn him down, mortified and degraded, into those very court yards and muster fields to join in that clamour which he once called "idle & ridiculous."—Years of penance have not corrected his notions, or taught him respect for the public; but while striving to mount into power upon the faults of Clay, he proclaimed anew those errors which have degraded him, & denied to the people the right of instruction, even while soliciting their suffrages.

His contempt of the press, the organ of public sentiment is no less than for the clamours of the people. In the same speech he says, that the subjects which come before Congress, ought not to be discussed in the newspapers, until they have been decided. "After I have given my vote," says he "I am ready to meet investigation, &c." This is indeed curious doctrine in a free country. When our lives, fortunes and liberties are in jeopardy, we must keep quiet, hold our tongues, until our property is gone, until the chains are fixed upon our legs, then we may enquire into the justice of the matter, may rave, and curse, and groan as much as we please. This is a doctrine worthy of Caligula, Ghengis, Khan or Ferdinand "The adored." According to this, I must not give you reasons why you ought to reject with scorn and indignation, the appointment which our acting governor has made, until you have confirmed or rejected it. Yes; my mouth must be stopped, my pen must be wrested from me, until you have fixed upon the people a ruler whom they hate, and then we might go and complain to the cliffs of the Kentucky and be consoled by the sympathies of echo. But this doctrine will not do. Our presses are free, they *shall be free*. Whenever our public servants disobey the people's will they shall bear the public voice to Congress-hall, teach them their duty, and sound in their ears the indignation, scorn and neglect which await their disobedience. Yes, and when the executive of Kentucky so far neglects his duty, as to appoint to office men of such principles, the press shall sound the tocsin of alarm to the utmost borders of our state, and awake the sleeping lion to avenge his insulted majesty, and shake the obnoxious vermin from his mane

These, gentlemen, are some of the principles of that man, whom the acting governor has appointed secretary of this commonwealth. If you think like him, if you disregard the wishes of your constituents, and look with contempt on the popular voice and the efforts of the press, then sanction the appointment.

Before I conclude, I will notice an idea which has been suggested by the friends of the acting governor. It has been said, that he will not submit the appointment to the senate at all, or if he do, will retain *Mr. Pope* in spite of them. Will he *dare* to adopt this course? I think not; but if he do, my business will be with the house of representatives.

Mr. Pope's conduct with respect to the war will form the subject of my next number.

CATO.

P. S. The public sentiment points with a hand, which cannot be mistaken to the course you ought to pursue. In Jessamine, Bourbon and Scott, I understand the people propose to instruct their senators to reject the nomination. In the latter county subscriptions are circulating for the signature of the voters. C.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 15.

We are authorised to announce to the Legislature of this state, SAMUEL H. WOOPSON, Esq as a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the resignation of Wm. T. Barry, Esq.

On Wednesday last LIEUT. GOVERNOR SLAUGHTER appointed *General Martin D. Hardin*, a Senator to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the U. States, occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. WILLIAM T. BARRY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11.

STATE OF INDIANA.

On Monday the 4th inst. the legislature of Indiana met at Corydon, when Col. Paul was appointed President of the senate pro. tem. and G. R. C. Sullivan, clerk: Judge Blackford was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, John Ross, clerk, and A. R. Masey, assistant clerk. On Wednesday, Col. Robert A New was appointed by the legislature, Secretary of State: On Thursday, J. Jennings, Esq took the oath of office as Governor, and C. Harrison, Esq. as lieutenant Governor of the state of Indiana, for the ensuing three years. Judge Taylor and Col. Noble, are elected to represent the state in the senate of the United States.

We have been favored by the Hon. Secretary with a copy of the Executive communication, but from its length, are prevented from any thing more at this time than sketching some of the most prominent points of this highly judicious and excellent state paper They are a revision of the laws; incorporation of the existing banks as state banks, if desirable to them; a loan of money, in aid of the revenue and case of taxation, with more efficient measures in regard to the escape and wrongful seizure of people of colour.

EXMOUTH AND DECATUR,

Have both tried their fortunes against Algiers—One as the representative of the "Mistress of the Ocean," the other that of an infant republic, till lately unknown and unheeded. Exmouth's squadron consisted of THIRTY TWO sail, of which one ship carried 98 and several 74 guns. Decatur had only about half a dozen "Yankee Cock Boats," of which only one was a ship of the line. Such was the disparity of force: and fear was the only argument that in either case could prove efficacious. Now mark the results. Decatur demanded the abrogation of tribute, of consular presents, of the practice of treating prisoners as slaves, and the release of all Americans without ransom—these demands, which were never before granted to a christian nation in whole, were promptly complied with, and guaranteed by a *definitive treaty*. Exmouth's demands were almost a transcript of Decatur's; yet they were *rejected*; and it was not until a thousand lives had been sacrificed on each side, that the pirates would promise to England, as the condition of an *armistice*, the terms which they had peaceably guaranteed to America by treaty. Decatur enforced his terms by the potency of the American *name* (a potency which that name acquired by the late war with England;) Exmouth enforced his by the sacrifice of the lives of a thousand of his countrymen. We do not make this comparison to fault Lord Exmouth, but to convince our Hartford Convention folks, that in despite of their endeavors, our country has acquired a name for daring courage more formidable to crime than the boasted power of the "bulwark of their religion." Exmouth has done well; but Decatur did better.

Albany Argus.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25.

From Trinidad—We learn from Capt. Leach, of the schr. Collins, that it was reported at Trinidad, just before he sailed, that Sir Gregory M'Gregor, had given battle to the royal army in the province of Valentia, and totally defeated them; and it was also reported that Cumana had fallen into the hands of the Patriots.

We have received a paper which contains the following article:

"Port Spain, Sept. 18.

"In addition to the late defeat sustained by the insurgent army under Bolivar, at Ocumara, published in our last, we have now to communicate the total defeat, or rather destruction of another division of the same insurgent army under the command of Sir Gregory M'Gregor, who was also slain, and his body (salted) sent to Caraccas to be exposed. This intelligence has been received here from so respectable a source, as to leave no doubt of its authenticity. So that the royal cause, in Venezuela, at least, is likely to put down all opposition for some time to come. We shall wait with anxiety for the official details of this affair."

It will be perceived that the above accounts are very contradictory.

Commerce of Spanish America—It is stated in a Philadelphia paper, on the authority of a work of M Torres, on the commerce of Spanish America, that their annual exports to foreign countries amounts to about one hundred millions, viz.

Value of the vegetable kingdom,		32,737,000
do	animal do	3,627,000
do	mineral do	63,520,000
	Total dolls.	99,884,000

That of this amount, the proportion among the different provinces was as follows:

From Mexico and Yucatan,	37,000,000
Guitimalia,	3,100,000
New Granada and Venezuela	14,707,000
Lima,	8,630,000
Buenos Ayres & Chili,	18,072,000
Cuba, St. Domingo &c.	18,375,000

THE ECCENTRIC VOYAGER.

TO THE EDITORS.

Gentlemen—Some late letters from the Mediterranean have put me in possession of the inclosed information of the Princess of Wales. I send it to you, to use as you may think proper. It may amuse some of your readers.

Very respectfully &c.

Washington City, Oct. 29, 1816.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

"On the arrival of the Princess of Wales at Tunis in a small Polacre (which she had chartered for the purpose of visiting the different parts of the Mediterranean) she was escorted to the British Consular-house by the Consuls of the different nations residing there, when a bow from her royal highness informed them she wished to be alone. A few days after she received their visits.

"Her dress was of a scarlet velvet, richly trimmed, cut lower before and behind than it would be decent to name, and descending only to the knees, with sleeves about two inches long; her legs were covered with a pair of red Morocco Boots, which came above the knees; on her head she wore a kind of Bonnet, made of purple Velvet, and scallopped to resemble a Crown, with three Ostrich feathers, about 18 inches long.

"She is remarkably fat and short; braces herself up very tight with Cossettes; wears her breasts, her arms, and her back very much exposed; paints to excess; wears a wig, (which is curled at the sides nearly as high as the top of the bonnet) artificial eye-brows, (nature having denied her any) and false teeth.

"Her suit consisted of a German Baron about 6 feet 3 inches high, and every way proportioned, whom she had taken from the ranks of some German regiment; an Italian Count and Countess, the latter young and handsome; two English officers of ordinary appearance & manners; a band of music, and a few domestics.

"She appears very ignorant and coarse in her manners, & indelicate in her conversation. She made many inquiries respecting America, and, among others, if it was not very hot in Canada? And was very much surprised to learn that it was also sometimes cold. She walks, bows, twirls her stick, and gesticulates like a man; and, after visiting the Harem, spoke of the customs there without reserve. As regards her husband, she said that he had in *some respects* a stronger claim to the title of Grand Seignor, than any other man in the world.

"She visited the ruins of Carthage, and although the Bey offered her his carriage, she preferred riding on a Jack-ass, with one slave leading, another driving him along The Italian countess rode a-straddle, on horseback, having short petticoats and loose pantaloons The other attendants were some on horses, some on mules, and some on asses, followed by an immense rabble of turks and Moors, who were attracted by curiosity to see this strange procession.

"Her Royal Highness talks of visiting the United States, as she has a great desire to become acquainted with the Americans, having never seen but one *real one* in her life."

A variety of Blanks,

Constantly on hand and for sale at this office.
November 11, 1816.

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18.

THE ELECTORS.

The following is the result of the election for Electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States, in this county:

For Thomas Bodley,	356
Hubbard Taylor,	234
Robert Trimble,	200
Thomas D. Owings,	142
Duval Payne,	140
Walker Baylor,	100
John Jouitt,	42
William Moore,	12

We have been unable to collect an accurate return from the different counties composing the district—but partial accounts justify the belief that Messrs. *Bodley*, *Taylor*, *Trimble* and *Payne*, will be elected.

MORE OF GOV. SLAUGHTER AND HIS FEDERAL COUNSELLORS.

We are informed that the Hon. BENJAMIN HARDIN, while in Lexington some days since, observed in a *public house*, "that himself and several other gentlemen, had called upon Gov. Slaughter, and urged him to appoint a senator to succeed Judge Barry, and that the Governor had ultimately assured him that he would make the appointment during last week, which has been accordingly done. Mr. H. further stated, that MARTIN D. HARDIN, Esq would be the gentlemen nominated by the Governor.

Thus it appears this nomination has been brought about by the urgent counsel and advice of such men as Mr. B. Hardin—known, (if he possesses any principles at all) to be a federalist of the most violent and vindictive character—a man, who, to use his own language, is about to "*abscond*" from the indignation of the people of his own district, whom he has roused by politically deceiving them. Now we would humbly ask Gov. Slaughter, if such men as Mr. Benj. Hardin are to be his confidential friends? Are we thus, at once to be ruled by federal dominion? Surely this impolitic and premature appointment, must have been made with a view to keep down other republican candidates for the United States' Senate. Mr HAWKINS, Mr. WOODSON, and Mr. BEALL, all decided republicans, had been spoken of as likely to be run by the legislature for this vacancy—Is it thus that the *republican principles* of Kentucky, are to be thrown in the back ground? The legislature was about convening, when a choice consonant with the feelings and wishes of the people would have been made.—Why did not the venerable and patriotic SHELBY pursue this course?—No, said he—let our state be represented by the choice of the people, through their legislature;—and great will be our surprise, should the present appointment by our *federal-ridden* governor, have any influence with the ensuing legislature, upon this important election. It remains for them to act well their parts—the PEOPLE expect it from them.

GENERAL HARRISON.

Extract from the address of Maj. Gen. Wm. H. HARRISON, to his constituents, prior to his election to Congress, from the state of Ohio. October 1816.

"But if attachment to Kentucky is a crime, I am indeed, deeply criminal: Yes, fellow-citizens, with pride I acknowledge, that gratitude to that state, forms part of my nature: it is entwined in my very being, and I shall only cease to feel it when I cease to exist.

"But is gratitude to Kentucky, incompatible with duty and feeling to Ohio? Are they not sisters of the same family, professing the same interests, and united in the same destinies? Who can be the friend of one and the foe of the other?

"If I did not feel and acknowledge these sentiments of gratitude, after the obligations I have received from Kentucky, I should not only be unworthy, fellow-citizens, of your confidence, but unworthy to live. But they have never produced any feelings of disrespect towards the people of Ohio. If a word has dropped from my tongue, or my pen, which could be tortured to bear that construction, I can say with truth, that it did not accord with the sentiments of my heart."

From a Chillicothe Paper.

Since the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, no event has afforded us more pleasure than the election of this gentleman to a seat in Congress. His eminent services from his earliest youth to the present day, and particularly during the late war with Great Britain, have given him high claims on the gratitude of his countrymen, and the manner in which he has been treated 'by the powers that be,' have drawn still closer the ties with which he has long been connected with the people of the western states. They have witnessed with indignation and astonishment, that the thanks of his country, the soldier's sole reward, were denied to the chief who had often led them to victory; and whose exertions had secured their firesides against the fury of the savage foe; while honors of every kind were profusely lavished on other commanders, whose victories bought with blood, had given only an *empty name* to our arms. They have felt themselves deeply injured by the insults offered to their favorite commander; and have earnestly longed for an opportunity of confounding the malice of his enemies.

This, the late election has happily afforded. The invectives of which the General has been the object both in Congress and elsewhere, have augmented only the glory of his triumph, and rendered his success more complete. The *voice of the people* has loudly proclaimed his worth, and covered his accusers with disgrace. Although opposed by *five* competitors, *all* worthy and respectable men, and by the all powerful weight of local interest, he has obtained an unprecedented majority, not only over *all* the opposing candidates but also of *all* the votes of the district which he is called to represent. Nor is this result to be attributed to the personal exertions of HARRISON, or his friends, or to the influence generally derived from long residence and family connexions. In all those respects, his hopes of success must have been much less sanguine than those of some of his competitors. But it was the intimate conviction in the minds of the great body of his fellow citizens, of the superiority of his claims—their utter detestation of the injustice done him at the seat of government—and their well founded belief that his election was identified with the honor of the state—which prompted them to give him their unanimous support. This conduct of the freemen of the first district, is worthy of the highest praise, and they have, on this occasion conferred as much honor upon themselves as upon their illustrious representative.

It has been the singular felicity of General HARRISON to be treated with neglect, not by his fellow citizens at large, but by an assembly of legislators, who seem to have thought of little else than of filling their own pockets, while they disregarded the claims of the war worn soldier. Now, mark the sequel! The former has been exalted, by the almost unanimous voice of his countrymen, to the most important trust which can be conferred on an individual; while the latter have received the execrations of the people from Maine to Georgia, and, with few exceptions, have been forced to retire from the national councils.—This circumstance is well calculated to support the patriot in the faithful discharge of his duty, and to comfort him under the most cruel persecutions of fortune. It assures him that although he may be neglected and injured by the high powers, yet the people, from whom alone true honor can emanate, will never forsake those who have served them with fidelity; and, that although, wicked and designing men may rob him of his reward for a season, yet the time will come when he will triumph over the malice of his enemies, and reap a rich and plentiful harvest of laurels.

United States' Bank Directors.

The election of Directors for the Bank of the U. S. closed on Thursday last in Philadelphia.—The following gentlemen, previously nominated by republican stockholders, have been elected by an average majority of 46,940 votes:

REPUBLICAN DIRECTORS.

Samuel Wetherell,
Chandler Price,
John Bohlen,
Thomas Leiper,
Manuel Eyre,
John Donnell,
Cesar A. Rodney,
Brockholst Livingston,
Guy Bryan,
William Boyd.

FEDERAL DIRECTORS.

Robert Ralston,
Thomas M Willing,
John Sergeant,
Thomas M'Euen,
Elihu Chauncey,
John Savage,
John Goddard,
Dennis A. Smith,
James Lloyd, of Boston,
Cadwallader Evans, Jr.

The highest number of votes received by any of the above Directors, was 71,522: the average number received by them, was 60,833. The highest number of votes given for any of the opposition federal candidates, *not supported by republican stockholders*, was 17,107: the average number for these candates was 13,893 votes!

Of the whole number of directors, including those appointed by government, 15 are republicans and 10 federalists.—*Balt. Pat.*

MAHLON DICKERSON, (a genuine republican) is re-appointed Governor of New-Jersey. *Nat. Int.*

Rising of the Jews.—A letter from Cairo, July 20, says, that a Jew leader has raised his standard near Babylon, and has already 200,000 Israelites associated with them; that many Musselmen desert and join them; and that he has a fair prospect of being completely successful in all his views. *Ib.*

GREAT NAVAL DEPOT.

The United States' agents, appointed to survey several rivers, emptying into the Chesapeake, for the purpose of ascertaining the most eligible spot for a naval depot, have completed their labor; and, it is understood, that *Gosport* "as been fixed on as possessing superior advantages to any other scite in that part of the country.—*Nile's Reg.*

MAYSVILLE, Nov. 15.

We have understood that a robbery was committed at the Post-office in Washington on Saturday evening last, by which it is said some gentleman of Flemingsburgh lost $1020.—this sum being enclosed in letters that were broken open by the robber. It is to be regretted that no clue which would lead to a discovery of the thief, has yet occurred. Not having been informed by what means the room was entered, we have only to join the general regret and astonishment.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2.

The Algerines were assisted in their defence by some Europeans, chiefly French, among whom are reckoned 56 officers of artillery, and 18 engineers; but nothing could withstand the destructive fire of the cannon, the bombs, and the rockets showered upon the place by the British men of war.

The principal inhabitants of the kingdom of Algiers are Arabians, Moors and Jews, estimated at about 200,000 souls, who are lorded over by 12,000 Turks, conscious of the malice the people bear them as the tyrants of their country—These turks are a set of desperate men, originally collected in the Levant, who form the army, hold the reins of government, and keep the rest of the people under tribute. The cruelties and atrocities of all kinds the latter experience from their masters, can only be equalled by their conduct toward Christian slaves.—The inhabitants of a Moorish town tremble at the sight of a Turk. It is natural, therefore, to suppose that they are always anxious and willing to be freed from these intruders, who have usurped authority over them by murdering their lawful princes, filling their country with carnage, and thus uphold themselves by terror and oppression. The Beys of the interior are degraded vassals, and there the Turks only hold sway by extreme vigilance, by disarming the people, by a severe police, and by keeping garrison in the towns and commanding ports.

The United States' sloop of war Alert, Lieut. Stewart, sailed from New-York on Thursday, with stores for our squadron in the Mediterranean. It is said she also carries out despatches, predicated upon the late change occasioned by the defeat of the Dey of Algiers by Lord Exmouth.

The U. S. ship Congress, 36 guns, capt. Morris, is under sailing orders in Boston, and will depart shortly, it is said, for the Bay of Mexico.

The Chippewa sloop is fitting to carry despatches to Spain.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

We are happy to announce that Arthur Henrie, Esq. has invented, and in a few days since set in motion, a horizontal water-wheel, which promises to be of great utility to the inhabitants of this state, and all other places where mill streams have banks of made or illuvial ground. The fundamental advantage gained by it, is the substitution of a large quantity of water, acting under a low head, for the usual quantity falling from the ordiarny height. The wheel which he has erected at the new town of Miami, is 38 feet diameter, and under a head of two feet, performs five revolutions in a miute. The floats or buckets are 3 by 8 feet in surface, and are hung by the hinges. They begin to fold up on the eddy water, and are carried on an inclined plain and dropt at the point where the water issues from the fore-bay. The velocity of the water, when the wheel is not loaded, is about 8 feet per second; so that the quantity discharged is, in round numbers, 12000 cubit feet in a minute. From this it would appear not to be adopted to small streams; but there cannot be a doubt of its great utility on all such rivers as the great and little Miamies, where there is an abundance of water, and the banks are too soft to admit of high dams.

Several of our citizens have, we understand, lately made a visit to the town of Miami, and expressed their decided approbation, not only of the invention, but likewise of the manner in which the work has been erected by Messrs. Fellows and Dee.

On Friday the 15th inst. the wheel will, we are informed, be in complete operation, and ready for the examination of any person who may choose to visit the proprietor.

Measures have been taken to secure the patent right. *West. Spy.*

The following letter from Doctor FRANKLIN to a friend in New Jersey, is now going the rounds of the newspapers, as a new discovered production, given for the first time to the world by the editor of the Petersburg [Va.] Intelligencer. The letter is worth an attentive perusal, as all the productions of that great man were—but it is wrong for that editor to deceive the public. We recollect having read the same letter in the Aurora as far back as the year 1798.—Ken. Gaz. Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1754.

SIR—I received your kind letter of the 2d inst. and am glad that you increase in strength—I hope you will continue mending till you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath and what effect it has.

As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you. But if it had, the only thanks I should desire, is that you would always be equally ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance, and so let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family.

For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return. And numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefitted by our services. The kindness from men I can, therefore, only return to their fellow men, and I can only shew my gratitude for these mercies from God by a readiness to help his other children and my brethern. For I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our obligations to each other and much less of those to our creator.—You see in this my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting as you suppose, to merit heaven by them. By Heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree and eternal in duration—I can do nothing to deserve such reward. He, that for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a great plantation would be modest in his demands compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do here on earth. Even the mixed, imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merit—how much more such happiness of heaven. For my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, nor the ambition to desire it—but content myself in submitting to the will and disposal of that God who made, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he will never make me miserable, and that even the afflictions I may at any time suffer shall tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has, doubtless its issue in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I desire to see it in any man. I wish it were more more productive of good works than I have generally seen it—I mean real good works—works of kindness, charity, mercy and public spirit—not holiday keeping, sermon reading or hearing, performing church ceremanies, or long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity. The worship of God is a duty, the hearing and reading of sermons may be useful, but if men rest in hearing and praying, as too many do, it is as if a tree shoul value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit. Your great master thought much less of these outward appearances and professions than any of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the mere hearers, the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness but neglected the work—the heretical, but charitable Samarican, to the uncharitable, though orthodox priest and sanctified Levite—and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, and entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, though they never heard of his name, he declares they shall in the first day be accepted, when those who cry Lord, Lord, who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance—which implied, in his modest opinion, that there was some in his time so good, that they needed not to hear him, even for improvement—but, now-a-days, we have scarce a little parson that does not think it the duty of every man, within his reach, to set under his petty administration, and that whoever omits them, offends God. I wish to such more humanity, and to your health and happiness, being your friend and servant.

B. FRANKLIN.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

LOUIS AND DUVERNET.

After various fruitless efforts, on the part of general Mouton Duvernet, to stem the torrent which set in favorably for Napoleon, immediately on his landing in France from Elba, this general like many others, bowed to public opinion, and placed himself under the Imperial Eagle. Subsequent to the battle of Waterloo he obtained passports to quit France, and possessed all the means of escaping *Legitimate* persecution; but attached to his country, and conscious that he had acted honorably and well for the king, *as long as Louis retained as much of France as he could stand upon*, the general surrendered himself to the authorities of the royal government. After twelve months of "hope deferred" he is brought to trial at Lyons, and sentenced to be shot. His wife and daughter repair to the capital, they find their way to the saloon of the marshals, *at the moment when the king is passing through to mass*—the afflicted wife held a petition in her hand, which, say the Paris papers, she offers successively, but in vain, to Monsieur and duke de Berri—she then throws herself at the king's feet imploring mercy—he replies, "I cannot grant your request, *though I compassionate your misfortunes*—the law must take its course!" The brave general has been shot, and one of the late Paris papers states, that "*he died with singular fortitude and tranquility.*"

AND ON THIS.

NAPOLEON AND FOURNIER.

On the arrival of the emperor Napoleon from Elba, M. Fournier, prefect of the department of the Isere, issued at Grenoble several proclamations, to repel the "*Adventurer—the rebel—who had disembarked anew on the coast of Frejus.*" The advance of Napoleon compelled Fournier to fly, and he took refuge at Lyons. On Napoleon being informed of the fact at Lyons, he sent for M. Fournier. "M Fournier," said he, "the first time the *Adventurer* landed on these shores it was to dethrone Anarchy—this time he has only landed to dethrone Despotism; and he beholds with pleasure the learned and enlightened M Fournier who accompanied *general Bonaparte* to Egypt; he feels he cannot better avenge himself for the proclamation of the prefect of Isere, or better testify his affection for the Lyonese, than in calling to perform the functions of the prefect of the Rhone, the worthy and virtuous magistrate whom he had never ceased to remember with esteem."

Austerity of the Monks of La Trappe.

Every one, at his first entrance assumes a new name. With his former appellation, each is supposed not only to quit the world, but to abjure every recollection and memory of his former self. No word ever drops from their lips, which can possibly give the least clue, by which the others can guess who they are, or where they came from. Often have persons of the very name, family and neighborhood, lived together in the convent for years unknown to each other; nor have they suspected their proximity, till at the death of the one, the name on the grave stone revealed the secret to the survivor. Some years ago, a youth of great talents entered himself at La Trappe. His early and deep piety edified the whole society. After a few years, the austerities he had practised at so early an age, undermined his health. He fell into a slow decline. One of the monks was appointed to attend him—He was selected as having himself left the world at a very early period. The youth died. About a year after his death, one of the monks happening to go rather earlier than usual into the burying ground, their usual walking place, he saw the monk, who attended the youth, standing with his arms folded, contemplating his tomb. On hearing him, he immediately fell back into the walk; no more notice was taken, the burying ground continued the daily walking place, nor did any other sympton ever escape. Ten years after the monk died.—His grave stone unfolded the secret. It was his only son, whom he wept, and whom, though unknown to him, he had so diligently attended.

THEATRE.—Mr. Alexander's Benefit, is announced for this evening. Besides a bill of fare, offering a sumptuous entertainment, sufficient of itself to crowd the house, Lexington has now an opportunity of shewing that an unimpeachable reputation in a young man, united with an anxious disposition to please the public, shall never go unrewarded. We trust it will be remembered that Mr. Alexander is ral character, combining in his profession an almost universality, with a superiority of talent which enables him to feel strongly and act naturally, any character for which he may be cast. But were his merit in other respects much less than it is, his ambition combined with his application, which make him familiar with his part to that degree, that on the stage he is enabled to make just appropriation and proper discrimination, entitle him to high regard and esteem, and when it is considered how much in this particular he exceeds almost all his fellow actors, we trust he will not go unrewarded.

STAGE BOX.

Mr. Alexander's Night.

☞ THEATRE.

On This Evening, Nov. 18,

Will be presented a celebrated and much admired Comedy, written by Mrs. Centlivre, called

THE BUSY BODY.

After which a novel performance called

THE CATCH CLUB,

OR

MIRTH AND HARMONY.

In which will be introduced the following pieces of excellent vocal music:

CATCH—"Fill every man," by Messrs. S. Drake and Blissett.
COMIC ROUND—"Old Thomas Day," by Alexander, Blissett and Ludlow.
CATCH—"Ah, how Sophia, (alias) a House on fire," by Blissett, S. Drake and Bridge
GLEE—"Oh, why to be happy," by the Company.
COMIC ROUND—"Here's a health to all good lasses."

The whole to conclude with Grand Drama of

The Miller and His Men,

OR

THE BOHEMIAN ROBBER.

*** For particulars examine bills.

To all whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE that on the 3d day of December next, I shall attend at the beginning corner of the military survey of 2000 acres, made for Philip Love, in Fayette county, it being on or near the road leading from Lexington to Versailles, opposite to John Keen's meadow, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, and the county surveyor, to asertain the boundary of said land, and to take depositions to establish the lines and corners thereof, and will continue from day to day until the business is completed.

ABRAHAM BOWMAN

November 16. 47-3

Fulling Business.

THE public are informed that the subscribers have entered into partnership in the FULLING BUSINESS, and that they have appointed Francis McClair and John Rauch, at the Lexington Woolen Factory, to receive cloths for them to finish, which will be returned on the second Saturdays' in every month, finished in a style at least equal to any other in the country.

JOEL SCOTT,
WM. H. COX.

N. B. Also, WOOL CARDING to be done in the best style. Machines in as good order as any in the United States.

Nov. 13. 47-3n

The Third Volume

Of Bradford's Edition of the

LAWS OF KENTUCKY.

THIS work is now in the press, and the printing nearly finished. The publication will be delayed a few weeks, in order to add to it the laws of the ensuing session of the general assembly. It will then comprehend all the General Laws which have been passed since the publication of the second volume, and the three volumes contain the whole statute laws of Kentucky.

We have on hand a few copies of the first and second volumes. Gentlemen wishing to provide themselves with a complete copy of the laws will do well by applying soon, as they will remain a very short time on hand when the third volume is published.

Nov. 18. 47

150 *BARRELS*

BROWN SUGAR,

For Sale by

WILLIAM C. BELL,

At his store on *Cheapside*—opposite the Market-house.

47 Nov. 18.

For Sale,

TWO HUNDRED and FIVE acres of first rate LAND, about eighty acres cleared, on which is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Loom-house, Negro-house, Spring-house, new Barn and Hen-house, &c. One hundred and eighty-three bearing Apple-trees, chiefly choice grafted fruit, Pear-trees, Cherry-trees, Damson-trees, and excellent never-failing water. Terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, five miles from Lexington, about half mile east of the Leestown road. A. BAINBRIDGE.

Nov. 12. 47-tf

Jessamine County, set.

TAKEN UP by Thomas Ducent, living in said county, about half a mile from M. H. Walls' tavern, on the Hickman Road, a BLACK MARE, about 14 hands high, seven or eight years old, a star in her forehead, some white spots on her withers, no brands perceivable. Appraised to $25, before me, this 11th day of September, 1816.

47* A Copy. DAN'L. B. PRICE J. P.

Jessamine County, set:

TAKEN UP by Robt. S. Gatewood, living near the Fayette line, and not far from John Higbee's Mills, a BAY MARE, with a star and snip in her face, off hind foot white, and also the inside of the near fore foot, about 4 years old, and about 14 1-2 hands high. Appraised to $30, this 15th day of July, 1816. A Copy. Test.

47-1 JOHN METCALF, J. P. J. C.

TAKEN UP in Fayette county, by Reuben Emison, near Gilead Meeting-house, one SORREL MARE, about 13 hands high, 12 years old, with a small star in her forehead, with some scars on the near side. Appraised $15, this 29th day of July, 1816. 47* A. YOUNG, J. P.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS,

Has on hand and offers for sale, at reduced prices,

AT HIS

COMMISSION HOUSE, Lexington,

Machine Cards.

HAVING formed a correspondence with the Managers of the New-York Manufactory of CARDS, and having been employed by Mr. Daniel Ryder of this place, (the only person in the western country who makes them) to sell all those made by him, he flatters himself he will have it in his power to supply the demand—therefore solicits orders, promising to pay the strictest attention in having them promptly and expertly filled, and order them on immediately. Nov. 9 45-tf

TO BE RENTED.

THE LARGE BRICK HOUSE on High st. in which I now live, opposite Richard Higgins, Esq.—Apply to Mr. Samuel Trotter, or THOS M. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 11, 1816 46-tf

A Negro Boy,

AGED SEVENTEEN YEARS,

For Sale, by

WILLIAM ROBINSON,

On Main street, 2 doors from the Office of the Kentucky Insurance Company.

Nov. 10. 46

Removal of the Book-Store.

JAMES W. PALMER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his BOOK-STORE from Jordan's Row to Main-street, opposite the Kentucky Insurance Office and next door to Mr. John Norton's Apothecary Shop, where he will constantly have on hand, BOOKS in every department of literature, together with

Blank Books & Stationary,

of all kinds. He will receive, in a few days, a number of the

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

recently issued from the press in Philadelphia and New-York.

☞ KENTUCKY ALMANACKS for sale by the gross, dozen or single one.

*** Orders from a distance will be attended to.

Lexington, November 4. 45-2

To the heirs and devisees of Richard Cave, dec.

TAKE NOTICE that we shall apply to the honourable, the county court of Woodford, at their March term, next succeeding, for the appointment of three commissioners, for the purpose of conveying to us, by deed, as assignees of the heirs of Thomas Turnham, dec'd. a certain tract or parcel of land in the said county of Woodford, including Cave's mill, and for the conveyance of which the said Richard Cave, dec'd executed his bond to the said Thomas Turnham. All the conditions of the contract on the part of said Turnham, having been complied with. LEWIS PERRY,
SAMUEL TORBITT.

Nov. 9. 46—3*

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, on Tuesday the 29th October, a BLACK HORSE, branded on the near shoulder and buttock, thus HL, but hardly to be seen without close observation, blind of one eye, and several white spots occasioned by the saddle. He is an excellent horse for a gig, and a very good riding horse. I will give twenty dollars if stolen, on conviction of the thief, or a reasonable reward to any person who may bring him home.

THOS. STUDMAN.

N. B. I suspect he has been rode away by a negro to Clark county.

Lexington, Nov 9 46-3

Fayette County, set.

TAKEN UP by John York, living on Parker's Mill-road, a YELLOW SORREL MARE, 8 years old, 14 hands high, a very large star in the forehead, off fore foot white, a scar inside of the near thigh, branded with a cross on the near jaw. Appraised to $25 before me this 15th day of July, 1816

Stephen Clemms, and Nicholas Jones, } App'rs. JOS. ROBB.

46-3*

POETRY.

From the United States' Gazette.

TO THE ÆOLIN HARP.

I never hear that plaintive sigh,
Born on the trembling zephyr's wings,
Without I think some spirit nigh,
Who breathes in rapture o'er thy strings,
Some minstrel sylph or fairy power,
Whose music charms in lonely hour.

Æolian harp, the magic swell
That lingers midst thy sounding wire,
On whose wild notes I love to dwell,
Could aught but angel voice inspire,
Could mortal voice so sweetly sing,
Or raise the soul on fancy's wing.

Ah! no—No mortal voice e'er sung
A strain so soft, a breath so light.
No chord such witching numbers rung,
But what was tuned by airy sprite,
Some seraph wanderer of the sky,
Who sighs the notes of melody.

In vesper hour no requiem swell,
Born on the breezes of the night,
On which the pious crowd would dwell
To waft the soul to realms of light,
E'er threw around such magic power,
Or breath'd more sweet in lonely hour.

Still breathe, sweet harp, that plaintive sigh,
Still warble forth thy numbers wild,
Thy minstrel sylph that hovers nigh,
And sings so soft, is fancy's child,
Who oft had thy sweet notes prolonged
And witching warbled with thy song.

That song is o'er the breeze of night,
Shall sweep in silence o'er the strings,
And, ah! that breath so soft, so light,
Shall sigh no more on zephyrs wings.
Thy trembling chords no more shall sigh,
No fairy minstrel hovers nigh.

Farewell sweet harp, for damp decay
Upon thy mouldering chords shall dwell,
And thou shalt breathe no future lay,
And thou shalt raise no future swell.
The breeze flits by, the musick's o'er,
The fairy sounds can charm no more.

B. R. S.

Evesham, (N. J.) October, 1816.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.

The following well told story, is extracted from the life of Marion, an interesting little book, recently published.

"About this time we received a flag from the enemy at Georgetown, S. C. the object of which was to make some arrangements about the exchange of prisoners. The flag, after the usual ceremony of blindfolding, was conducted into Marion's encampment. Having heard *great talk* about general Marion, his fancy had naturally enough sketched out for him some stout figure of warrior, such as O'Harra, or Cornwallis himself, of martial aspect and flaming regimentals. But what was his surprise, when led into Marion's presence, and the bandage taken from his eyes, he beheld in our hero a swarthy, smoke-dried like man, with scarcely enough of thread bare homespun to cover his nakedness! and, instead of tall ranks of gay dressed soldiers, a handful of sun-burnt, yellow-legged militia-men, some roasting potatoes, and some asleep, with their black fire locks and powder horns lying by them on the logs. Having recovered a little from his surprise, he presented his letter to general Marion, who perused it and soon settled every thing to his satisfaction. The officer took up his hat to retire, &c. &c. &c.